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WORM LOZENGES, entered into arrangements for enlarging his to cupply the demand. And the same pains a will be taken, that these c lebrated Lothe made as they have always been. In or-those whe depend upon them, may not be used in their hopes. He knew when he ced the manufacture of the Worm Lozenit they would supererde the use of everisti, speedy in its effects, as well as certain, quantity required to effect a perfect cure, mall. These properties in connexion with that they are sold for 25 cents per box, thus them in the reach of the poorest man in , has not only caused them to take the every other vermifuge ever offered, but al red them popular to the community.

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you will not be disappointed. ber the number, 106 Na sau st., when erman's Lozenges are sold. His Agents Hays, 139 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Williamsburg; and Redding & Co., and JOHN YOUNG, Sunbury. M. A McCAY, Northumberland, ber 11th, 1847,-1y.

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## SUNBURY AMBRICAN

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

sence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—Jarranson.

By Masser & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, March 4, 1848.

Vol. 8--No. 24--Whole No. 385

[From the National Portrait Gellery.] THE BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN QUINCY

John Quincy Adams was born at Braintrer, in Massachusetts, in that part of the town since incorporated by the name of Quincy, on Saturday, July 11, 1767, and was baptised the next day in the Congregational Church of the fire: Parish of Braintree. He was named John Quincy, in consequence of the interesting circumstance that his maternal great grandfather of that name, who was the owner of Mount Wollaston, and a leading civil and Military required them to remain neutral in that war. character of his time, in honor of whom the town Quincy received its name, was actually dying at the hour of his birth. In the eleventh year of his age he accompanied his father to France, who was sent by Congress, as joint commissioner with Benjam'n Franklin and Arthur Lee, to the Court of Versail'es. They sailed fr m Boston in February, 1778, and arrived at Birdeaux early in April. While in France he was put to school and instructed in the language of the country, as well as in Latin. After about eighteen months they returned to America in the French frigate La Sensible, in company with the Chevalier de La Luzerne. who came out as Minister of France to the Uniof August, 1779.

In November of the same year, his father was of the diplomatic services which he rendered to the cause of America with such memorable ability and success. He took his son out with him. It seemed to be the determination of that great patriot not only to do and to dare every thing himself for his struggling, country, but to keep his son continually at his side; so that by sharing his perile and his toils, he might become imbued with his own exalted enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, and be prepared to vindicated it with all the energies of his genius and all the sensibility of his soul.

While the younger Adams was receiving the impressions made upon him by a perticipation in the patriotic adventures and exertions of his father, and imb bing the wiedom and intrepid energy of spirit for which the latter was so distinguished, the same effect was heightened and deepened by the inculcations and exhortations to every public and private virtue contained in the letters of his mother.

The opportunities and privileges of an education under such auspices were not thrown a way upon him, as the incidents of his subsequent

embarked with his father at Boston, in the same French frigate, La Sensible, bound to Brest; but as the ship sprung a leak in a gale of wind. it was necessary to make the first port they could, which was Ferrol, in Spain. They travelled from that piace to Paris by land, and arrived there in January, 1780. The son was immediately put to school. In July of that year Mr. Adams removed to Holland. There his son was first placed in the public city school at at Leyden. In July, 1781, Mr. Francis Dane, who had accompanied John Adams as secreta ry of the embassy with which he was charged. received the commission of Minister Plenipo tentiary to the Empress of Russia, and took John Quincy Adams, then fourteen years of age with him as his private secretary. Here the vounger Adams remained until October, 1782. when he left Mr. Dans at St. Petersburgh, and returned through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, and Bremen, to Holland. Upon this journey he employed the whole winter, passing considerable time, by the way, in Stockholm. Copenhagen, and Hamburg. He reached the Hague in April, 1783, and continued several months in Holland, until his father took him to Paris, where he was at the signing of the treaty of peace, which took place in September | appointed by President Madison to negotiate a of that year; and from that time to May, 1785, he was for the most part with his father in Eng. brated diplomatic transaction took place at

land, Holland, and France. At his own solicitation, his father permitted him, when eighteen years of age, to return to his native country. Soon after reaching Americe he entered Harvard University at an advanced standing, and graduated with distinguished bunor as bachelor of arts, in 1787. He dent Madison, Minister Plenipotentiary at the then entered the office of the celebrated Theo. | Court of St. James. philus Persons, at Newburyport, afterwards Chief Justice of Massachusetts; and after the his father took the leading part in negotiating usual term of three years passed in the study. of the law, he entered the profession and established himself at Boston.

He remained in that situation & years, occupying himself industriously in his office, extending his acquaintance with the great principles of law, and also Taking part in the pub. first mireion to that country upon the return of he questions which then occopied the attention of his countrymen. In the summer of 1791, he the close of President Madison's administration, published a series of papers in the Boston Cen- he was at length called home, in 1817, to the tinel, under the signature of Publicola, containing remerks upon the first part of Paine's Rights of Men. They magested doubts in reference to the favorable issue of the French re-

were reprinted in England. In April, 1793, on the first information of war between Great Britain and France, and before Washington had published his proclamation of neutrality, or it was known that such a step was contemplated by him, Mr A. published in the Boston Centinel three articles, signed Marcellus, the object of which was to prove that the duty and interest of the United States

In these papers he developed the two principles which have ever been the basis of his creed as a statemen ; union at home, and independ ence of all entangling alliances with any fo reign State whatever.

In May, 1794, he was appointed by Washingon, without any intimation of such a design, either to him or to his father, Minister resident to the United Netherlands, It was supposed at the time that he was selected in consequence of his having been commended to the favorable notice of Washington, as a suitable person for such an employment, by Mr Jefferson.

From 1794 to 1801 he was in Europe, em played in a diplamatic business, and as a public ted States, They arrived in Boston on the first Minister, in Holland, England and Pruesia, Just as President Washington was retiring from office, he appointed him Minister Pleniagain deepstched to Europe, for the discharge potentiary to the Court of Portugal. While on his way to Lisbon he received a new commis sion, changing his destination to Berlin. He resided in Berlin from November, 1797, to April 1801 : and while there concluded a highly important treaty of commence with Prussia, thus accomplishing the object of his mission. He was then recalled, just before the close of his father's administration, and arrived at Philadelphie in September, 1901.

In 1802 he was elected, from the Bosten district, a member of the Massachusetta Senate, and was soon after appointed, by the Legislature of that State, a Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th of him to adopt a course which he had reason to til a choice could be effected. believe was disagreeable to the Legislature of the State he represented, he resigned his seat Madison nominated him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of

elecution, so fervid his imaginative faculties, and so rich his resources of liturature, and lan guage, that his lectures, which were afterwards published in two octavo volumes, were thronged not only by the students of the University. but by large numbers of the admirers of eloquence and genius, who came from Boston and the neighboring towns to listen to them.

During his whole life, Mr. Adoms has cultivated the graces of elecution, and in addition Amsterdam, and afterwards in the University to his profound and varied knowledge of the sciences, of the ancient and modern languages, and of the literature and history of all nations. is an eminent orator as well as poet.

Mr. Adams signalised bimself while in Russia by an energetic, faithful, and wise discharge of the trust committed to him. He succeeded in making such an impression upon that Government, by his reasonings and influence that it has ever since been actuated by a feeling of kindness towards the United States, which has been of incalculable benefit to this country. It was through his instrumentality that the Russian Court was induced to take active measures to promote a pacification between England and the United States during the last war.

When the proper time came, he was named at the head of the five commissioners who were treaty of peace with Great Britain. The cele-Ghent, in December, 1814. Mr. Adams then proceeded in conjunction with Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin, who had been associated with him in concluding the treaty of peace, to nego tiste a convention of commerce with Great Britain and he was furthwith appointed by I'resi-

It is a most remarkable coincidence that, as the treaty that terminated the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and first discharged the office of American Ambassador to London, so he was at the head of the commission that negotisted the treaty which brought the second war with Great Britain to a close, and sustained the peace. After having occupied that post until head of the Department of State, at the forms tion of the Cabinet of President Monroe,

Mr. Adams' career as a foreign Minister terminated at this point. It has never been parelvolution, at a time when most other men sen leled, or at all approached, either in the length | vacate his house."

nothing but good in that awakening event. The j of time it covered, the number of courts at j leave proved the sagacity of Publicols. These which he represented his country, or the variety pieces were at first ascribed to his father. They and importance of the services he rendered, -His first appointment to the office of a Minister Plenipotentiary, was received at the hands of George Washington, who, in nominating him, acted in accordance with the suggestion of Thomas Jefferson; James Madison employed him in the weightiest and most responsible trusts during his whole administration-selected him to represent the United States at the most powerful courts in the world, St Petersburg and London, and committed to his leading agency the momentous duty of arranging a treaty of peace with Great Britain.

> It is enough to say, that throughout this long and brilliant career of foreign public service. he deserved, and received from his country, the encomium which Washington pronounced upon him, when, in 1797, he declared him the most valuable public character we have abroad, and the ablest of all our diplomatic corps.' While Secretary of State-an office which he held doring the eight years of President Monroe's administration - he discharged his duties in such manner as to increase the confidence of his countrymen in his shility and patriotism. Under his influence the claims on Spain were adjusted, Florida ceded to the Union, and the republica of South America recognized. It will be the more appropriate duty of his future biographer to present a full view of the vast amount of labor which he expended in the public service while managing the Department of State.

In the Presidential election which took place in the fall of 1824. Mr. Adams was one of the candidates. No candidate received a majority of electoral votes. When, on the 9th of February, 1825, the two houses of Congress met in convention, in the hall of the House of Representatives, to open, and count, and declare the electoral votes, it was found that Andrew Jackson had 99 votes, John Quincy Adams 84 votes, William H. Crawford 41 votes, and Henry Clay 37 votes. According to the requirements of the constitution, the Senate then withdrew, and March, 1803. As his views of public duty led the House remained to ballot for a President un-

The whole number of States was twentyfour. The voice of thirteen States were necesin March, 1808. In March, 1809, President sary for a choice. At the first bellot it was found that Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Some time previous to this, however, in 1806 Missouri and Louisians, thirteen States, had Harvard University, at Cambridge, in Masen- setts,' and he was accordingly elected Presi- and poured out his thanks. the fourth of March, 1825.

The time is approaching when justice will be done to the administration of John Quincy Adams. The passions of that day are already fast subsiding, and the parties and combinations that arose under the exciting influences of the times have long since been disselved and scattered. The clear verdict of posterity may almost be heard, even now, in the formal acknowledgment of its merits by the people of the country, in all its various sections. In the relations he sustained to the members of his cabinet, in his communications to the two houses, and in all his proceedings, there is a uniform manifestation of wisdom, industry, moderation

and devoted patriotism. The great effort of his administration was to mature, into a permanent evatem, the applicaion of all the superfluous revenue of the Union to internal improvement. This policy was first suggested in a resolution introduced by him, and adopted by the Senate of the United States, in 1806, and was fully unfolded in his first meesage to Congress in 1825. It will be the duty of the philosophical historian of the country, half a century hence, to contrast the probable fects upon the general prosperity which would have been produced by such a system of administration, regularly and comprehensively carried out, during the intermediate time, by the government of the Union, with what will then be seen to be the results of the policy which has

In retiring from the Presidency in 1920, Mr. Adams returned to his family mansion in Quincy, where he remained, in quiet retirement, until he was called to public life, once more, by the people of the Congressional district to which

He took his seat in the House of Represents ives of the United States in 1831.

Count or Inquiny .- A correspondent of the C. Ocleans Times, writing from Mexico. says: We have now sitting here a Court of Inquiry upon Capt McKenstry, Assistant Quartermaster and chief of the clothing department. He is charged with peculation and speculation, lying bribery and corruption, and other misdemesnors. Houses have been taken by persons, representing themselves to be the owners, as the agents of the Quartermaster, and for the use of officers of our army, and this for the avowed purpose of extracting money from the owners of the same. Their pretensions would be raised or depressed according to the wealth of the individual upon whom they pretended to demand that he should African Justice.

A certain Capt, Baculard left Margettles Int China; but being buffeted by the winds, he hau led into the harbor of Tunis, to wait fair weath-The collector of the part came on board, Cant. Beculard represented that he was freighted for Canton, that he had nothing to do with Tunie, and that he only put in from distress of weather. But the collector exhibited the manifest necessity that he should fork over. Capt. Baculard did fork over in a rage, but instantly repaired to the palace of the Bey, demanding jus-

"Good Frank," said the Bev. "I am your friend. God in great. What the devil do you want of me!"

'Highness,' answered Capt. Baculard, 'von Custom House has robbed me. I have forked over- fork back."

Excellent individual, answered the Bev. in this country when we have the dost we keep The original acquisition is a difficulty .-To fork back is a thing unknown to Africa." But shall I not have justice!"

'Certainly every one has justice in Tunia. Will you have it in French or Tunisan tash-

Highness, I have had a law suit or two in France. Justice in French fashion-God for-

But I don't press it on you, observed th Bey. 'If you choose the French after all I will speak to your consul. He loves justice, good man; three of my subjects applied to him two years ago for immunity, and they will get it next year, I think, for he loves justice."

'French justice! never! give me the Tuniean, I am in a hurry."

'Be it en, then. God is great,' said the Bey What is your cargo?' 'Marseilles soap, and twenty thousand cotton

It is well. Go away and be tranquil."

The Boy summoned his Vizier. 'Vizier,' said he, there is no God but God and Mahomet is his prophet. We love justice! We love the Franks. Proclaim that every Jew who appears to morrow out of doors without a cotton cap, will have a little transaction to settle with me."

There were twenty thousand Jews in Tunis, and not a single cotton cap in the place. They all made their wills; when they learned through an officer of the Customs that Captain Baculard had lots of the desired article. There was enough said. Captain Baculard sold the invoice he had been appointed Professor of Rhetoric in voted for John Quincy Adams, of Massachu- at two dollars a cap. He rushed to the palace

'Not so fast,' said the Bey, 'I am not done yet.

Call my Vizier." The Vizier apprared.

'Proclaim,' said the Boy, that every Jew who keeps a cotton cap another hour will have a trouble with you. God is great, and I am linea! descendant of Mahomet '

The Vizier made a grand salute, placing his the custom of the court, retired.

When Captain Baculard returned to the deck he found the twenty thousand Jews already awaiting him, cap in hand. He might have had them for nothing; but desirous to leave behind him a name for generosity and greatness of soul, he bought them at two cents a piece.

Col. Morgan, of Ohio, who distinguished himsoif in the recent battles in Mexico, related the following anecdote at a public dinner recently given to him by the citizens of Columbus,

"In one of the battles near Mexico-at a moment when the storm of battle raged the fiercest, at the darkest hour of the conflict, when death was making fearful havoc in the ranks, the balls rattling like hall through the thinned rankof the regiment—the standard bearer, struck in the face by a spent ball, fell, carrying with him the flag. All who noticed, supposed him dead A gallant youth of the regiment, scarce 16 years of age, forgettul of everything save that the flag was in the dust, rushed forward, seized and raised it, and shaking out its folds, sprung forward to the assault. The Irishman, stunned or a moment, raised himself, and wiping the blood which blinded him, from his eyes, sow the flag placed in his charge, some rods in advance; he rushed forward-bloody and ghastly with his wounds, and seized the loved banner, and in his peculiar language, exclaiming:

"Holy Jasus! I am worth a dozen dead men yet!" and, wounded as he was, he carried that flag through the remainder of the fight, until it waved in victory. This is but one instance of the devotica of the citizens of foreign birth."

French Boots driven out of London, to give room for .Imerican .- A London correspondent of the Register, in describing the novelties of the place, states that "it is now no uncommon thing to see posted in the streets, 'American cheese, lard,' &c .- 'American empty flour barrels'-'Corn bread,' with the corn stalks sticking out of the window, to show that it is the real Simon Pure. Also, 'American boots,' or boots made on the American plan ; American over-shoes, his and 'American clocks,' and leet, though per least, 'Baby Jumpers.' "

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column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Holf-yearly: one column, \$18, half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares

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CFFixtonn fines or less make a square.

REPRIDUTE JUSTICE -A few days since, Dr. ..... a respectable physician, residing in Fourth street, was called in by a young men of fashionable appearance, who proceeded to say that about six months previous he had eloped with the daughter of a farmer (Mr Goodman) from Duchess county, and brought her to this city under a promise of marriage, and his object now was to conceal evidence of their guilty love. Finally, he offered the Doctor a liberal fee if he would render the required assistance. The physician, on receiving the proposal, felt a strong inclination either to kick his visitor out of doors, or at ence hand him over to the police : but a moment's reflection anggested another and better alternative. He inquired and accertained the name of the female and her parents and, promising his services, requested him to bring the lady to his house on a certain evening; and the young libertine, after cordially thanking the D ctor, left the office highly delighted. On Monday of last week, a carriage drove up to the door of the physician, and our hero with a young temale, closely veiled, slighted. The Boctor received them and pahered them into the parlor, where, to their utter astonishments they were confronted by the father and brother of the unfortunate girl. The lemale fainted in the arms of her brother; the seducer was dumb with astonishment and apprehension, from which he was only aroused by the worthy Doctor thus addressing him:-

"You thought, sir, to make me a participator in a plan of cold-blooded villany, in which [ seemingly acquiesed for the purpose of preventing you from seeking one who would have vielded to the tempting tribe which you offered, and in the hope that I might be instrumental in compelling you to admit your guilt, and to make to that heart-broken father and haplers girl the only atonement in your power. In the next apartment are a minister and two police officers; shall I require the services of the one, or will you force me to the disagreeable alternative of handing you over to the custody of the others!" Without hesitation the young man threw himself on his knees at the feet of the worthy farmer and implored his forgiveness .-The police officers were dismissed, the clergyman was called in, and the marriage ceremony performed, and on the following morning, the parties left the city for the farmer's home, the fee which had been offered, having been left with the good doctor to be distributed emong such charitable societies as he thought most deserving .- N. Y. Sun.

A QUAINT DIVINE .- There was living many years ago, near Cambridge in England, a minister by the name of Dadd, who frequently preached against drunkenness, and had thereby offended some of the Combridge students. In one of his walks towards Cambridge afterwards he came up with a party of these gownsmen, who had resolved to place him in a ridiculuse left leg on the back of his nerk, according to attitude, and was accosted with 'Your servant, sir.' He replied, 'Your servant, gentleman.' They asked him if he had not been preaching much against intemperance of late. He answered in the affirmative. They then said that as a favor they would request him to preach to them a sermon, from a text, which they would choose, and would take no denial. He contended that it was an imposition, as a man ought to have time for preparation, before preaching. They insisted, and gave him for a pulpit a hollow tree, which stood by the road side, in which to preach from the world Malt. Whereupon he hegan :- "Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am a little man, come at a short notice, to preach a short sermon from a short text, to a thin congregation, in an unworthy pu'pit. Beloved, my text is Malt. I cannot divided it into sentences, there being none, por into words, there being but one, I must therefore of necessity divide it into letters, which I find in my text to be these four .- M A L T.

M, is Moral; A, is Allegorical; L, is Liters!, T, is Theological.

The moral is to teach you, rustics, good man . ners : therefore M, my masters, A, all of you . L leave off, T, tippling.

The Allegorical is where one thing is spoker 1 of, and another meant. The thing spoken of is Malt; the thing meant is the spirit of Mal t, which you rustice, make M. your meat, A, your apparei. L. your liberty and T. your trust.

The Literal is according to the letters. M. much, A. ale, L. little, T. trust.

The Theological is according to the effects it works ;-in some M. murder, in others A.ed ultery, in all L, looseness of life, and in many T.

I shall conclude the subject, first, by way of exhortation. M. my mastere, A, all of you. L, listen, T. to my text. Second, by wa y of caution. M. my masters, A, all of you, L. look for, T, the truth. Third by way of comms enionring the troth, which is this :- A drun'sord is the annoyance of modelin; the spoil of civility. the destruction of reason ; the robber's agent ; the alebones's benefactor, his wife's sormen ; Saildren's trouble; his own shame; his

esighber's ecoft, a walking swill-berrel; the picture of a beast ; the monster of a man."